may be, but it is in a surer place—in the loyalty of the church to that adopting act which is the present and the unrepealable law of the church. By saying two-thirds are necessary you indorse the act, which fixes two-thirds of the

presbyteries as the number of presbyteries which must propose any

change. Therefore you cannot make a change in any way that invalidates that adopting act. He hoped that this act would be printed hereafter in the Book of

Discipline as the unalterable law of the Presbyterian Church. I implore the as-

sembly, he said, to move slow in these crit-

ical times, when a single false step may

lead us we know not where, and involve us

in all frankness. I knew all about the

adopting act before it was born. He said

that the report was a concession. To

whom? Why did he twice inti-mate that the minority, if de-feated, would appeal to the civil courts? I would cut off my right hand be-

fore I would do that were I in a minority

I do not see anything in the report that de

nies, but I deny the legislative power of

this assembly. There is no line in the di-

gest that confers that power. The presby-

ery existed before the General Assembly

and never gave it legislative power. He

says that this report ignores and annuls

the adopting act, but if so there are a hundred years of precedent behind it. That act

says that the intent of the ratification is to

put the Book of Discipline on the same basis as the doctrinal standards. He charges us

with intending to claim that the adopting

act is not now of binding force. Who says

that? This report does not so amend, is not set aside, which would indeed be revo-

lutionary—to retain two-thirds as the pro-

portion necessary to change a doctrine, but to make a single majority enough to change the book of discipline is only to

make a change in detail that does not affect

the substance. I do not believe any civil

court would say that we have, during the

last hundred years, been annulling the

adopting act. The presbyteries, meeting

in quiet, are more fit to exercise legislative

power than this assembly, to which they

never gave such power. To propose is not

to take the initiative. There can be no action to change the standards except by

mutual co-operation between the assembly

and presbyteries. This report seems to me a peace measure, prescribing a fair and practicable method of coming to an under-

standing. Dr. Patten proposes, in effect, to give a power to an assembly meeting for

two weeks, to annul, wipe out and hang up in the air the deliberate action

and preference of two-thirds of the

presbyteries, which are the supreme judi

ciary of the church. I like the report be-

cause it clears the was sor the conservative

and safe revision of the standards. Were l

an anti-revisionist I would oppose it as Dr.

Patten does; but for twenty-five years I

have been growing convinced that revision

is sure to come. You can no more stop it

Judge Robert N. Wilson, of Philadelphia

spoke wholly as a member of the commit-tee. He said: "I don't think this should

be mixed up with another great question that will come before this assembly. The

report was not made primarily to favor re-

vision or anti-revision. It was framed as

the best way to extricate the church from

a conflict as to the force and meaning of the adopting act, which had

gone on ever since its enactment. That act

has again and again been discredited or modified by the action of both assembly

and presbyteries. The report harmonizes both in spirit and detail with the adopting

act. In making the report we aimed to

keep what is vital, and at the same time to

put the great essential principle forever

pereafter beyond dispute, except by those

bound to have a fight anyway. Dr. Crosby

prefers to have the report more explicit in

a certain point, and I agree to that. This

eport does not interfere with the legis-

lative power of the assembly, if it has any, but, on the other hand, gives it greater

power of conservation and regulation

Practically any amendment to the stand

ards must be formulated in the assembly

because the presbyteries have not the needed facilities for consultation.

They may propose, but the assembly

must co-ordinate their propositions. Th

assembly ought not to have so much legis

ative power as to veto amendments pro-

posed by one-third of the presbyteries and adopted by two-thirds of them. President

Patten has no legal foundation for his ar-

gument that the adopting act is the unal

terable law of the church. Could not the

power that made it repeal it? Is it super-

or to its creator? It is a narrow view.

The adopting action is indeed a funda-

mental law, but no more so than the con-

stitution of the church. It is well known

what has been the course of opinion on

this point. The book of discipline and

form of government were put on the same

basis as the Confession of Faith by the

adopting act. That act seems to have been

largely framed for the very purpose of fa-

cilitating orderly and peaceable amend-

ment and not by any means was it meant

to be a straight-jacket that could never be

Judge George Junkin, of Philadelphia

wanted the assembly to understand that

he was one of those narrow men who want

to go according to law. "We are endeavor-

ing," he said, "to settle a principle more

important than even the question of revis-

ion of the standards of doctrine. I an

amazed that the revision zeal of Dr. Van-

Dyke could have prevented his perceiving the revolutionary character of the change

in the adopting act proposed by this

report. I agree with Dr. Craven

that standing rules and constitu-

tional rules amount to the same thing.

But when the adopting act was passed a

member who voted for it said that it was

clear that such an act should contain a

provision of a mode by which the constitu-tion could be changed whenever the assem-

bly should remain unalterable, unless two-

thirds of the presbyteries propose as well

as adopt the amendments. They made it

possible to change mere matters of pro-

cedure by a majority, but those affecting

faith, which is itself based on the

Bible, must be very difficult to change.

Some of the men who passed this

adopting act were the very men who form-

ulated and adopted the Constitution of the

United States, and in both documents 'they

builded better than they knew.' I hope i

will never be made more easy until two-thirds of the presbyteries feel interested

enough to propose alteration in the Confession of Faith No such proposals should

be entertained by the assembly or sent

The subject was continued as the second

subject to-morrow forenoon. The exercises

of the evening consisted of addresses on the

Sunday - school, by Rev. Drs. Burrill, Craven, Wooden and W. C. Roberts.

Southern General Assembly.

Assembly of the Presbyterian church met

again this morning, and after prayer Mod-

erator Park announced the standing committees, and the following was adopted:

Resolved, That this assembly again recognize the American Bible Society, according to the constitution upon which it is organized and the

[Continued on Second Page.]

ASHEVILLE, N. C., May 16 .- The General

down to the presby teries.'

enlarged or altered in shape.

than you can keep back the spring by pil

ing up last winter's ice."

Warmer; fair weather.

# \$2.50 FOR \$1

TO-DAY we will sell 100 pairs of

# For \$1 a Pair,

That are regularly worth \$2.50. They are neat and genteel in appearance, being made from a spring-weight fabric, dark ground, with a modest stripe.

Only one pair sold to a purchaser, and sale limited to to the lot-100 pairs-at the

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In Silver, Old Gold, Oxydized Silver, Nickel, Copper and Gilt.

Japanese and American Fans; also, striking novelties in Patent Fans. Outing Shirts in all qualities of material and style of manufacture.

LOWEST PRICES ALWAYS A CERTAINTY.

And everything in Surgical Instruments and Appliances. WM. H. ARMSTRONG &

CO.'S Surgical Instrument House, 92 South Illinois st.

PAUPER IMMIGRANTS.

Their Admission to This Country Regarded as

a Great Evil by the Charities Conference.

BALTIMORE, May 16 .- "Time, tide and the

national Conference of Charities and Corre-

tions wait for no man," was the remark

made by Rev. Oscar C. McCulloch, of In-

dianapolis, first vice-president, when he

called the delegates to order this morning.

The morning hours were taken up by the

reading of papers on "Immigration." One

paper on immigration that attracted par-

ticular attention was prepared by Mr. J.

H. Van Antwerp, vice-president of the New

York State Board of Charities and chair-

man of the standing committee of the con-

The recent action of the Secretary of the

United States Treasury in placing the exe-

cution of the law, at the port of New York,

in the hands of federal officers appointed

for the purpose, is commended in the paper.

and it advises like action in respect to Bos-

ton, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and possibly

other ports. The necessity of such action

on the part of the federal government is

based upon the fact of the growing num-

bers of immigrants of late from the south

and interior of Europe, whose language is

almost beyond our ability to acquire, and

who have no ability or inclination to ac-

quire ours, and whose vague and indefinite

conceptions of citizenship are not in keeping with the American stand-

ard. The congregation of these igno-

rant and alien classes in our cities by themselves, creating in them what are

significantly called "foreign quarters," are

fully as menacing to the country and its

institutions, both social and political, as if

they were Chinese. There is a limit to our

capacity for assimilation into good citizen-

ship, and if the incoming of these hordes of ignorant and undesirable classes is not

checked, enoughlignorance in time may be imported to overwhelm the stability of our

government itself. It is only through a

system of consular inspection of intended immigrants abroad at their port of depart-

ure and the rejection of the undesirable

classes enforced by appropriate federal

legislation and international treaties upon

the subject, the paper concludes, that we

can hope to protect the country against

their inroads and maintain intact its social

and political institutions and a proper

A paper on the "Effects of Immigration

on the Community and Its Effects on La-

bor," prepared by Mr. S. C. Wrightington

of Boston, and confined chiefly to immigra-

tion to the ports of Massachusetts, was

read. The paper shows that while the pop-

ulation of Massachusetts during the last

quarter of a century has increased but 60

per cent. and its wealth but 80 per cent., its

expenses for pauper support has increased

250 per cent. He regards this great increase

in pauper expenditure as due to the whole-

sale introduction of aliens into the United

States. Mr. Wrightington quotes from the statistics of pauperism and in-

sanity in Massachusetts, showing that

the annual committment of pauper insane

of foreign and native birth is in the pro-

Wrightington favors a tax on imported

labor or immigration as a protection against

crowding the labor market and the popu-

lation of the country, and also favors State

special committee of the charity organiza-

tion society of New York on immigration.

It was read, and among other things recom-

mends the examination of immigrants be-

fore their departure from their homes by

United States consuls abroad, and also

favors federal supervision of immigration.

Desperado Killed by the Cars.

CHARLESTON, W. Va., May 16 .- Dave

Stratton, who killed four men during the

Hatfield-McCoy fead in Logan county, and

who shook hands with the desperado,

Frank Phillips, one of the leaders of the

McCoy gang, across the dead body of

James Hance, one of the Hatfield party.

was killed early this morning by a Chesa-

peake & Ohio railroad train at Browns-

town, near this city. He was about thirty-

five years old, and had an eventful career in the section of this State bordering on

N. C. Goodwin's Company Not Injured.

BUTTE, Mont., May 16 .- A report that the

Nat Goodwin company was wrecked west of here yesterday afternoon is incorrect. Miss May Duffee, of the company, died at Missoula on Wednesday, and the company remained to look after the shipment of her

body East. Its failure to arrive here for

last night's performance caused the rumor. Miss Duffee took the part of Uma in the

Dr. Hoyt also presented the report of the

inspection of immigration

Kentucky.

ortion of almost three to one. Mr

standard of American citizenship.

ference on immigration.

Cleveland, Cincinnati, BIG 4

EXCURSIONS E EXCURSIONS E

Note below the budget of cheap excursion rates Home Seekers' Excursions, at one fare for the round trip, on May 20, to points in Arkansas, Colorado, Indian Territory, Idaho, Kansas, Montana, Minne-sota, New Mexico, northwestern Iowa, North Da-

kota, South Dakota, Missouri, Texas, Utah, Wyoming, and through Cincinnati to many points in the South and Southeast. All tickets good thirty days

Pertie Springs, Mo., and return, on account of the meeting of German Baptists, or Dunkards, at rate of \$14.30 round trip, from Indianapolis, and correspondingly low rates from other stations. Tickets on sale May 19 to 27 inclusive, good for return until June 25.

North Manchester, Ind., and return, on account of meeting of German Baptists, or Dunkards, at one fare for the round trip (rate from Indianapolis, \$3.05.) On sale May 20 to 26; good for return un-Cincinnati May Musical Festival—\$4.30 round trip, including admission to the festival. Selling dates, May 20 to 24; good for return until May 25, in-

For full information call at company offices-No. 1 East Washington st., 138 South Illinois st. and Union Depot. H. M. BRONSON, A. G. P. A.

Note Important Changes in Time -- ON THE --

# Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton R. R.

THE PULLMAN VESTIBULE LINE

### Indianapolis and

lways mindful of the wants of the traveling pub a train service which is the best that Indianapolis has ever enjoyed Five through trains in each direction between Indianapolis and Cincinnati, making close connection with trains for Dayton, Toledo and Detroit. The only line leaving Indianapolis at 6:30 p. m. by which you can secure sleeper, reaching Toledo and Detroit early following morning. and Detroit early following morning. Close connection made at Hamilton, Dayton and Cincinnati with through trains for New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Washington, Baltimore, and other Eastern points. Be sure to ask it and receive tickets reading via the C., H. & D. R. Any information regarding rates, routes, time, etc., cheerfully given at our city ticket-office, corner Illinois street and Kentucky avenue. Trains arrive and depart from Union Station as

Depart -- 4:00 am \*6:30 am †10:35 am \*3:00 pm Arrive- 12:40 am 19:30 am 11:35 am 17:30 pm

\*10:55 pm.
\*Daily. †Daily except Sunday.
H. J. RHEIN, General Agent.

CARLISLE SECURES THE PLUM.

Nominated for United States Senator on the Ninth Ballot by the Democratic Caucus.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., May 16 .- Hon. John G. Carlisle was nominated to succeed Senator Beck by the Democratic cancus at Frankfort to-night. The nomination would almost certainly have been made last night had not Dr. W. H. Norman, the member from Henderson, without consultation, announced that he had all along voted for Knott, but he no longer believed Knott could win, and would support Carlisle. This angered the Knott men, and they ralhed, and with the other opposition secured the adjournment. The Carlisle leaders were uneasy all day over this incident. When the caucus assembled to-night, however, with instructions for Carlisle received during the day from several constituencies, and with the general sentiment for Caritale becoming steadily stronger, their anxiety was found to be groundless. At the opening, Representative Settle, in a neat speech, withdrew his name from the contest. Then Representative Cooper, for ex-Governor Knott, withdrew his name amid enthusiastic cheers from Carlisle's friends. The ballot was then taken, and stood: Carlisle, 52; Lindsay, 33; McCreary. 80. Senator Smith then withdrew Mc-Creary, and the fight was ended. The ninth ballot, all counted, was taken, and the an-nouncement, "Carlisle, 72," made, when, above the wild cheering was heard a strong voice moving to make the nomination manimous. The motion was carried. Carlisle's vote gave him 15 majority. There is general congratulation here to-

voters of the State. The newspaper offices here were serenaded, and a crowd marched through the streets cheering in honor of the event.

with the wishes of a large majority of the

Ex-Postmaster Paul Dying. KANSAS CITY, May 16 .- Ex-Postmaster Paul, of Milwaukee, who was recently stricken with paralysis, is gradually sinking. Late this afternoon Mr. Paul's condition was alarming, and his physicians stated that it would only be a few hours, or days at most, before the end would be.

### CREED OF THE PRESBYTERIANS

Report of the Committee on Revision

With Recommendations that the Question of Dectrinal Changes in the Standards Be Referred Back to the Presbyteries.

Vigorous Attack on the Report by Presi-

Views of Other Noted Members of the Church-Southern General Assembly-Romanism

#### PRESBYTERIAN BODIES.

Roport of the Committee on Revision Discussed by the Northern Assembly. SARATOGA, N. Y., May 16 .- At the session of the Presbyterian General Assembly this morning the standing committees were appointed, and then the committee on the liquor traffic in the Congo state reported that they had tried to get Congress to use its influence against the traffic, but as the United States was not a party to the Berlin treaty no action could be secured at present. The report was accepted and the committee discharged.

It was voted that the action by the presbyteries on the question of revision be referred to a special committee. One hundred and thirty-two presbyteries had favored the proposed revision, sixty-six had opposed it, seven had declined to act and eight had not reported. Judge Wilson, a member of the committee on revision, but not of the assembly, was requested to explain the action of the committee.

ary work, Dr. Howard Crosby, chairman.

The committee on increasing the supply of efficient ministers reported that since re union, for every three churches organized one had died, and this mostly for lack of efficient men and means to pay them, the total number of these dissolutions being 1,000 since 1871. There is a crying need for great increase in the number of new men trained for the ministry. We have not over two-thirds as many as we need. It was recommended that schools for Bible-readers and other lay workers be organized, and that fit laymen be licensed to preach who cannot give their entire time to the work. and theological seminaries are advised to consider the expediency of providing special courses for promising men who have not had a classical training. It was voted to receive the report, and to consider it in connection with the report of the committee on education, and that the subject be considered on the afternoon of Monday

next, instead of Thursday. The following committee on canvassing the votes of the presbyteries on revision was appointed: President Potter, of Princeton College; Dr. H. M. McCracken, of New York: Rev. Dr. Edwards and Elders

ous. The report was received and ordered

to be printed. The committee on methods of effecting changes in the Confession of Faith and the constitution of the church, consisting of ministers William H. Roberts, James T Leftwich and Everard Kempshall and rul ing elders William Strong and Robert N Wilson, reported unanimously. After reciting its appointment by the General Assembly of 1887 and its continuance by those of 1888 and 1889, and its recommendation that the overtures from the presbyteries of Waterloo, Louisville and Chicago be referred to a special committee to report to this General Assembly, it had concluded: First-That since the differences of opinion as

of Discipline and the directory of worship.

and in definite terms. brough the presbyteries, can alone determin here shall be added to the forms of governmen Chapter xxiii of amendments, providing:

shall be from any one synod 3. No alterations shall be made in the protrinal standards unless an overture from the

the presbyteries any overture submitted to it by one-third of all the presbyteries.

ieneral Assembly shall have certified the fact. The committee also recommended that the presbyteries be directed to answer the be presented to the next General Assembly. President Patton, of Princeton Theological Seminary, in opening the great debate on this report, said that it was praiseworthy for its fairness and conservatism. result. What are we here for if not to legislate? But, second, this takes away from the assembly not only the right to legislate, but also that of deliberating. Suppose one-third of the presbyteries overture the assembly for any given change in the doctrinal standards. This report gives the assembly no option. It must send down the overture to the presbyteries and if two-thirds adopt the presbyteries, and if two-thirds adopt or approve it, the assembly has no choice but to declare the change, no matter how

radical or revolutionary, adopted. These

Away at the Tin-Plate Schedule.

Chimneys the Cause of a Long and Animat-

terest Fully Demonstrated During the Dis-

#### FREE TIN ADVOCATES.

special to the Indianapolis Journal. in difficulties we dare not anticipate.

The Rev. Dr. Henry Vandyke, of New York, said he was delighted with the report. and not all convinced by the elequent speech of the brother who had just spoken, and "whom I love well enough to deal with but it is doubtful if there are enough others who will defy the ways and means

It must grind such free-trade advocates as Representatives Martin and Shively to receive such requests as they presented in the House to-day from Stephen Gardner and twenty-eight other citizens of Grant county and W. C. Chapman and other citizens of Warren, Ind., indorsing the Mc-Kinley bill and requesting its early adoption. Mr. Martin and Mr. Shively are fighting the protective features of this bill vigorously and would strike down even the features protecting the interests of the farmers and laborers if they could, but their constituents take the other side of the

Changes Made by the House on Motion of Mr. McKinley-Points from the Debate. WASHINGTON, May 16 .- When the tariff bill was taken up in the House to-day Mr. McKinley offered a number of verbal amendments, which were adopted. Mr McKinley then offered an amendment specifically including glass chimneys in the clause relative to thin-blown glass, at a duty of 10 cents a dozen and 40 per cent. ad valorem. In response to a question by Mr. Henderson of Iowa, Mr. McKinley stated that the present duty on lamp-chimneys was 45 per cent., and the proposed duty between 50 and 60 per cent, Mr. Henderson inquired how many lamp-chimneys were imported. Mr. McKinley replied that he had no exact data. Mr. Henderson inquired how, if the gentleman had no exact data, he knew that the duty should be increased. [Applause and laughter on Democratic side. Mr. McKinley replied that the committee knew that it was impossible for our own people to manufacture these chimneys under the present rate of duty and continue to pay the present rate of wages. Mr. Henderson inquired whether the gentleman knew what proportion of chimneys was imported and what manufactured in this country. Mr. McKinley replied that he did not, but he knew that the bill did not give a cent of duty more than was necessary to compensate for the difference in the labor cost here and

Mr. Henderson-For myself, I am not gowhen I have not the information to justify that vote. [Democratic applause.] Mr. McKinley said that the committee had no personal pride in the bill or any part of it. The committee had done it best with the information at its command Every member of the majority of the committee had agreed that the proposed duty on lamp-chimneys was absolutely neces

sary to preserve that industry in this coun-Mr. Henderson said he did not want any Democrat on the floor to howl over what he was saying. [Laughter.] H could not control Democratic lungs. If he could be would shut off some of the Missouri supply. [Laughter.] But he did not intend to vote for an increase of duty or lamp-chimneys unless he knew why he did t. No one knew better than he the difficulty that any committee, Democrat or Republican, had in making a tariff bill, and he did not want to be a block ade to a proper adjustment, but the point he wanted to make was this: that he would not vote for any increase of duty un less he was informed that there was a good reason for it. If the manufacturers o chimneys in this country were prosperous the duty should be left as it is; if they were being driven out of the manufacturing

the committee had no data on the subject Mr. Candler of Massachusetts said that it was his duty as a representative, whenever his constituents objected to a provision in the bill, to agitate against it and have it changed if possible. He was not only a Republican but a protectionist, and he looked forward to the time when the people of the United States would once more declare in favor of a protective principle and the members on the other side would free themselves from the free-trade influence. It could not be expected that any committee could perfect a that would meet the wants every part of the United States. The bill could be perfected only by taking it up sections. When the principle of protection was firmly established then a tariff bill could be taken out of politics and discussed, and amended by sections without denunciation and in a fair spirit. Mr. Springer of Illinois read from a Pittsburg newspaper a statement that Representative Butterworth's speech had created

Mr. Henderson of Iowa offered as a substitute for the pending amendment a provision that lamp-chimneys should continue to pay the present duty of 45 per cent. He did not want to break down the domestic industry, but he would not vote for an in-After further debate, Mr. Henderson's

amp-chimneys, was defeated-103 The following Republicans voted with Mr. Henderson: Adams of Illinois, Butter-worth of Ohio, Dolliver of Iowa, Sweeney of Iowa, Lacey of Iowa, Kerr of Iowa, Laws of Nebraska, Hopkins of Illinois, Morrill of Kansas, Candler of Massachusetts, Hill of Illinois, Dunnell of Minnesota, Lind of Minnesota, and Reed of Iowa. Mr. Anderew of Massachusetts criticised

# committee had to look to every interest in the United States. No single man could have in any tariff bill exactly what he wanted, and so gentlemen might complain here and there that they wanted a duty raised or lowered, but they forgot that in the preparation of a bill covering more than 3,000 articles the committee had to go into a consideration, not of a single interest, but of all the varied and combined interests of the United States. [Applause.] Gentlemen on the other side said that the duties in the bill were too high. In the glass schedule of the Mills bill the percentages ranged from 60 to 152 per cent. If that were a revenue tariff, why should not the Republicans increase that tariff and make it protective in favor of the labor of the United States? Why had the gentlemen on the other side left a duty of 152 per cent. on piate glass? Was it because it was a revenue tariff, or was it because the Democratic party of Missouri made that a condition of its support of the Mills bill? [Applause.] Mr. Springer quoted from the testimony of the glass manufacturers of Fittsbury to TRUTH TWISTED INTO A LIE

Despicable Falsehood About an Indianian Concocted by the Bourbon Press.

True Story of How Captain Mckee, of Logansport, Secured the Privilege of Making a List of Undelivered Land Patents.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

Captain McCalla's Punishment Deemed Very Light in View of the Verdict.

Republican Executive Committee Meeting-Indiana Bidders for Tiling the White House-Naval Academy Board of Visitors.

## BOURBON LIE REFUTED.

cept such as they derived from a discussion of the subject.

Mr. Mills of Texas was glad to hear his friend McKinley revise his speech of two years ago, in which he characterized the then pending bill as a free-trade measure. The high duties in the glassware schedule of that bill did not meet his [Mr. Mills] views. He had been forced to accept them. His friend was placed in the same position in regard to his bill. He [Mr. McKinley] had at first put a protection on hides in his bill, and yet he had been compelled to take a free-trade position and put hides on the free list. Captain McKee's Statement Concerning His Connection with Land Patents. Special to the Indianapolis Journal. WASHINGTON, May 16 .- A few days ago

aspecial from this city to the St. Louis Republic was published, maliciously libeling Messrs, H. W. Combs, T. H. Constantine and Thomas McKee, in this city, well known in Indiana. Captain McKee is aresident of Logansport, but is now superintendent of the House document-room. The dispatch, which was reproduced in the Indianapolis Sentinel, stated that these gentlemen had established an office here for the purpose of fleecing persons on the public domain who want patents to their based on political favors secured by Senator Quay, who had gotten them the unparaleled privilege of making copies of undelivered patents in the General Land Office, giving them advantages over other attorneys, in that they knew just the patents which were allowed but not delivered, and enabling them to secure a ree of \$4.60 from each person to whom a patent is granted but not delivered. Captain McKee was shown the dispatch to-day by the Journal correspondent, and after

"This article is substantially correct, as far as the facts are concerned; but it is quite easy to understand that there is no way so well adapted to telling a lie as to partially tell the truth. In the first place, ten years' experience in Washington has led me to investigate the question of old land patents. From the time of my reaching here until now I have constantly been called upon by owners of lands in In-diana and other States to assist them ingetting their patents; and until about three years ago I was never fully apprised as to how many people were in ignorance of all the facts connected with this branch of the service. I was then interested in the settlement of an estate in Indiana. When the negotiations were all completed for closing the matter it was discovered that there was a patent wanting for one of the tracts of land. This caused a delay of hearly sixty days in the settlement of the estate and an attorney fee of \$25. Upon my return to Washington I began to look about to see why this was the case, and on investigation I found that there were nearly 300,000 old land patents remaining in the Land Office undelivered, I inquired why they were there, and the department informed me that they had at three different times attempted to make a list of these patents, and deliver them to the people who now own the lands, but there was no appropriation available, and no clerks could be spared from the usual work of the office; and after listing the States of Ohio and Indiana, and a part of Illinois, the scheme was abandoned by the government One or two other efforts were made, in a small way, to bring about the same result; but this also was abandon

"I then communicated with several prominent men in the West, and to a letter of prominent men in the United States a letter requesting Governor Stone, the then Acting Commissioner of the Land Office, to grant me permission to undertake to furnish to the people the information necessary to assist them in obtaining these patents which the government had failed to give them. Governor Stone made in-quiry in the office, and found that like per-mission, or that lists of these patents had been furnished to numerous parties, and I notice that prominent among the names of those to whom the list of undelivered pat-ents of lands in Cass county, Indiana, had been furnished, was Hon. S. P. Sheerin, at ocrat in the State of Indiana. Numerous persons from other counties of the State had asked for and obtained lists of these patents in Indiana and Ohio, consequently the permission was granted me to make the list requested, and opportunity was fur-Lished, also, granting me the privilege of making copies myself, as there was no appropriation available and no clerks could be spared from the regular work to make copies for me. Under the direction of the Commissioner of the General Land Office I entered upon the task of making this list. and I have in my possession new 270,000 titles of which the patents remain in the Land Office to-day.
"I engaged with Messrs. Constantine and

Combs, of New York, in a partnership to carry on this business, Mr. Combs being an authorized attorney before the Department of the Interior. We have been endeavoring to get to the people of Indiana and other States the information necessary to enable them to obtain patents which they believe are not in existence. We find, however, in our efforts to deliver these patents to the people that there are a class of men in the different States who feel that they ought to manage this business for the farmers rather than have some one do it here; and while we propose to charge \$4.60, these men have been reaping arich harvest at the rate of \$5 to \$50 per patent. No one has ever claimed that these patents do not belong to the people, and the government is always ready to deliver them whenever the present owner of the land calls for them; but it is quite a different matter to have the people informed of the fact that these patents are here and that they are obtainable.

"My effort in this matter was to earn at honest dollar, and though 250,000 people might contribute to me a small sum for my services in this great enterprise, I find that complaints are coming up continually from abstractors, and attorneys, and genera land speculators, who have more interest in retarding my work than in the protection of the innocont land-owner.

"The statutes of the United States pro vide that the Land Office shall furnish to any person copies of certain papers in the land department. There is a room provided, where any citizen of the United States can go and send for copies of the papers he may desire, and sit and make copies of them, the government furnishing the room, stationery, light, fuel and an attendant. All of this is done by the government for any individual who is desirous of availing himself of the opportunity. "I did not, however, impose upon the government by asking it to furnish me any of these things, save room. I furnished my own stationery, my own force, my own tables, my own clerks, and I superintended the work personally; so that the government simply granted to me a privilege which it offers to every citizen of the United States; and these croakers and complainers who are now finding fault with me for undertaking to make some money for myself and family are only chagrined that they were not the lucky ones in obtaining this information whereby they of land titles in the United States. The clap-trap newspaper man, ignorant of the facts of which he writes, is fast bringing the craft into a very unenviable situation, so far as reliable news goes."

COURT-MARTIAL SENTENCES.

How the Finding in the McCalla Case Is

Special to the Indianapolis Journal WASHINGTON, May 16 .- There is very gen-

#### Viewed at the Capital-Light Punishment. eral dissatisfaction over the verdict of the

Submitted to the General Assembly,

dent Patton, of Princeton Seminary.

and Worldliness Discussed by Methodists.

The committee on board of publication and Sabbath-school work made its report, recommending the purchase of a plant for printing and making books and periodicals. The report says that much of the work now done for the board costs twice as much as we could do it for ourselves. The members of the business committee now in charge of this work are not possessed of the technical knowledge needed to conduct a publishing enterprise. The appointment of a commit-tee of elders, all of whom should have special acquaintance with the publishing and book business, and should have full control for a term of years of this business for the board, was recommended by the committee. The business committee of the publishing department, which was by the General Assembly of 1889 ordered to make a joint investigation with the special committee, re-ported that there had been no suitable and adequate consultation between these two committees, and that the special committee peristed in treating as confidential the information upon which it based its conclu-sion, withholding it from the business committee. The business committee thought the censures of the special committee not warranted by the facts. Both reports were ordered to be printed and referred to the committee on Sunday-school and mission-

Professor Herrick, of the McCormick

Theological Seminary, Chicago, reported on the bringing together of vacant churches and ministers. The report said that hundreds of churches and ministers that might be brought together are not, except through expedients that are in every way mischiev-

to the methods of amendment of the Confession of Faith and the larger and shorter catechisms are so marked and widespread, that it is unwise

to raise the issues involved in the General As-Second-That this church has always consid red its doctrines of such vital importance that changes in the doctrinal standards should be nade under greater restrictions than changes of alterations in the form of government, the Book Third-That the methods of doctrinal altera-

ion should be included in the constitution itself Fourth-That the church, speaking officially with authority the questions at issue, and, there ore, the committee recommends that the ques ions be transmitted to the presbyteries, whether For the proposal by the General Assembly to the presbyteries of amendments or alterations of the form of government, Book of Disciplin

and directory for worship, but that these shall ot be obligatory unless a majority of all the presbyteries approve in writing.

2. That alterations in the doctrinal standards shall not be proposed to the presbyteries unless they have been under consideration for one year by a committee of not less than fifteen ministers and ruling elders, not more than two of whom

General Assembly submitting the proposed alterations shall be transmitted to all the presbyteries and be approved in writing by two-thirds of

5. Any amendment so submitted and approved shall go into effect immediately after the overture as a whole by a simple yea or nay. to be reported to the stated clerk in time to He objected, however, to two main features in it. First, it denies to this assembly its legislative rights. Some have denied that it has these rights, and the committee has apparently taken that view. Its report says that the assembly can only count the votes of the presbyteries and declare the

# objections, which be on the surface, are enough to kill it. But there are some that lie deeper. In Moore's Digest of Preebyterian Law we read the following: "The assembly order that the Westminster Confession is to continue to be our law unless two-thirds of the presbyteries propose changes desired, and in that case the assembly is to enact that the change be made." It does not declare it only, but enacts it. In the adopting act of 1788 this was the principle laid down. There are two laws that control us, the original adopting law, and the so-called barrier act, which was put in to limit the legislative power of the assembly. This barrier act was adopted from the Scotch church to make it certain that the assembly shall not legislate without due deliberation by the presbyteries. But, second, some say that the assembly has repeatedly ignored the adopting act. The factisthat there never has been any changes made in the doctrinal standards, although it has sent down to the presbyteries overtures that have not been approved by the necessary two-thirds. It has indeed taken part in making changes in the Book of Discipline, but never in doctrine. But they say the adopting act was made in 1788, and is not now binding. Why? When was it vacated? But they say that the adopting act was never put in the constitution. That may be, but it is in a surer place—in the loyalty of the church to that adopting act ASSAULTS ON THE TARIFF BILL

Canned-Goods Packers Still Hammering

Proposed Increase of the Duty on Glass Lamped Debate in the House Yesterday.

Several Amendments Made to the Measure at the Suggestion of Mr. McKinley.

Mr. Springer quoted from the testimony of the glass manufacturers of Pittsburg to the effect that if they had free raw material they could pay higher wages.

Mr. Dockery of Missouri contended that the farmer got no relief under this bill, except such as they derived from a discussion of the subject Difficulty of Framing a Bill to Suit Every Incussion-An Uproarious Scene.

Importers and Canned-Goods Packers Still Working Against the Proposed Tariff.

WASHINGTON, May 16 .- The delegation from the Tin-plate Importers and National Canned-goods Association still remains here, despite the absolute refusal of the ways and means committee to give them any hope of a reduction of the proposed duty on tin-plate. Its members are still interviewing Congressmen, and they claim that, notwithstanding the opposition of the ways and means committee, they still have hope of putting tin on the free list, or at least of securing a reduction of the present rate. It is said that Mr. Butterworth will offer an amendment, placing tin on the free list. If he does not, Mr. Rusk, of Maryland, will do so, but the interested people naturally would much prefer that the amendment should come from a Republican. Mr. Mudd, a Maryland Republican, states that he will vote for the amendment

#### AMENDING THE BILL.

field, he was willing to protect them. But consternation among the protectionists, and that the Tin-plate Association had

Mr. Raines of New York told of the growth of the glass industry in his district, and maintained that the workmen received the benefit of the tariff in increased

urged its members to hasten to Washing-

the high rates of duty on glass.

Mr. McKinley said there were things in the bill of which he did not approve. There were amendments he would like to make the bill of which he did not approve. There were amendments he would like to make buried by a falling clay-bank in South if he were alone to be consulted, but the Brooklyn yesterday.

sented, and when Mr. Cannon of Illinois was recognized to attempt to get the com-mittee back to a consideration of the bill, the chair appealed to members to be quiet enough, at least, to hear one speech to see how it would seem. The appeal was responded to as far as Mr. Cannon's remarks were concerned, but comparative quiet existed only for a few moments. Mr. McMillin addressed himself to the

free list.

Mr. McKinley's amendment was adopted.

Mr. McKinley then offered a series of amendments, many of them unimportant, which were all adopted. The duty on sugar of milk was reduced from 10 to 8

cents a pound. A rebate was provided of

duties on imported salt used in curing meat for exportation. The duty on yarn made of jute was increased from 30 to 35 per cent. ad

manilla, jute or sisal grass, was taken from

the clause imposing a duty of 112 cent a

fourth-cent clause.

pound and transferred to the one-and-one-

The clause relative to carpets was

amended so as to provide that carpets made

of jute or other vegetable material shall

pay 6 cents per square yard, and mats, rugs

and screens, 8 cents. The duty on burlaps

not exceeding sixty inches in width was

changed from 134 to 158 cent per

at 2 cents a pound. Russian camel's hair

was brought under the head of wools of

class 3. The duty of 32 per cent. ad valorem

was placed on wools of the third class, and

on Russian camel's hair of the third class

the value of which shall be 13 cents or less

a pound, including charges. A duty of 50 per cent. is imposed on wools of third class exceeding in value 13 cents a pound. It is

provided that on woolen and worsted

yarns valued at not more than 30 cents per pound the duty shall be two and one-half times the duty imposed on a pound of un-

washed wool of the first class, and in addi-

Mr. Dolliver of Iowa made a strong

speech, in which, in the name of the people

he represented, he repudiated the declara-

tion that they were poor and unprosperous.

He had become weary of this talk of the depressed condition of the lowa farmer.

Democratic party had carried the State of

Iowa on a platform denouncing high tariff taxation. He prophesied that when the bill went to the Senate it would be so amended that it would be called the Alli-

A long debate ensued, principally devoted to consideration of the subject of farm mortgages. The discussion occasionally

drifted into politics, and the House was

kept in confusion entirely good humored

but so great as to elicit from the chair the

remark that the recent presence of the circus in town must have had a detrimental

effect upon members. The noise was so

great that it was almost impossible to un-

derstand the drift of the arguments pre-

Mr. Clark of Alabama suggested that the

tion thereto 35 per cent. adjvalorem.

grain made of burlaps was

The duty on bags

bill, antagonizing an amendment offered by Mr. McKinley providing that on manufactures of wool and worsteds, valued at not more than 30 cents a pound, the duty per pound shall be three times the duty im posed on a pound of unwashed wool of the first class, and in addition thereto, 40 per cent. ad valorem. The amendment was Mr. McKinley offered an amendment fix-

ing the duty on Oriental and Berlin rugs at

60 cents per square yard and 40 per cent.

Mr. Mansur of Missouri secured the floor and aroused the indignation of the Republicans by a statement that they had been repudiated by their people. The House was in an uproar for a few minutes, a dozen members being on their feet vociferating and the remainder cheering them on. When the uproar subsided Mr. Mansur claimed that he was entitled to the floor The Chair said that the gentleman's time had expired three minutes before, and that he had been trespassing on parliamentary law. The gentleman had been taking advantage of the Chair's good nature to in sult the House and to lower his own stand ing in his own estimation.

Mr. Mansur-That may be the opinion of the Chair, but it will not be indulged in outside of this chamber. Pending a vote the committee and the House took a recess, the evening session to be for the consideration of private pension

The House, at its evening session passed seventy-one private pension bills. The only incident of the evening was the applaus which followed the announcement by Mr Caruth of Kentucky that his colleague, Mr. Carlisle, had been selected by acclamation as the successor of the late Senator Beck The applause was participated in by members on both sides of the House. Adjourned

#### AN INSANE MOTHER'S DEED.

Threw Her Two Bablies Out of a Second-Stor Window- Both Mangled, One Fatally.

CHICAGO, May 16.-Mrs. Ada Ekstrom. wife of a mechanic at No. 78 Locust street went violently insane at noon to-day, and attempted to murder her two babies. The woman lives in the second story of the building. She opened the window, grabbed up the oldest child, two and one-half years old, and threw it out of the window. The baby's skull was fractured, its left arm broken, and it was internally injured. The insane mother seemed delighted at the sight of the child writhing on the ground and she picked up her youngest, nine months old, and pitched it out of the window. The poor babe's arm was broken and it was given a terrible shaking up. was taken to the hospital and may recover. The mother was locked up at the Detention Hospital. She had never manifested any signs of insanity before, and the neighbors were at a loss to account for her sudden and murderous freak.

Can Sell in "Original Packages." SPRINGFIELD, Mass., May 16 .- Ex-Governor Robinson, who has been employed by a syndicate of Holyoke nelicensed liquordealers to look into the constitutionality of he "original package" law, yesterday handed his opinion to his Holyoke clients. amendment, retaining the present duty on inal packages is legal. He says the local He holds that the selling of liquor in origauthorities may seize their "stuff," the lower court convict, and appeal be made to the Superior Court, which will probably sustain the lower court, but when taken to the Supreme Court there is no questioning that such decisions will be overruled. Act-ing on this advice some ten Holyoko dealers will make a test case.

Four Boys Buried in a Clay-Bank. NEW YORK, May 16,-Four lads, ranging